





# OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, AUGUST 20, 1883.

## PROSPECTUS OF THE OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

THE removal of the Jeffersonian from this place after having bought up the Politician, has left us destitute of a paper. There are many inconveniences resulting from this state of things which all the citizens are interested in remedying. The democratic party having expressed their strong desire that a paper might be established here as the organ of their wishes and the disseminator of their principles, we have been induced to try the experiment of publishing the Democrat.

No labored exposition of our views can be needed by the people of this County when we say that it is intended this paper shall be what the Jeffersonian WAS, and our object is to supply the vacancy occasioned by its removal. As it will be conducted by the same person who was formerly Editor of the Jeffersonian, its principles and course of conduct may be judged of from what were those of that paper. To the democratic party it is commended and it will be continued. Their support we hope to merit by a steady adherence to the principles of Democracy and a faithful discharge of our duties as conductors of a free press. We begin without subscribers in the confidence that the friends of the principles we advocate will sustain us. We profess to be the organ of a party. We expect to be supported, if at all, as such. These are our intentions. From those who are friendly to them we ask support.

GEORGE W. MILLETT, } PROPRIETORS.  
OCTAVIUS KING, }

## REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

ELECTION—MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 3.

FOR GOVERNOR

ROBERT P. DUNLAP, of Brunswick.

FOR REPRESENTATIVES TO CONGRESS.

OXFORD DISTRICT.

MOSES MASON, JR.

YORK DISTRICT.

RUFUS MINTIRE.

CUMBERLAND DISTRICT.

FRANCIS O. J. SMITH.

KENNEBEC DISTRICT.

BENJAMIN WHITE.

LINCOLN DISTRICT.

EDWARD KAVANAGH.

PENOBSCOT AND SOMERSET DISTRICT.

GORHAM PARKS.

HANCOCK AND WASHINGTON DISTRICT.

LEONARD JARVIS.

WALDO COUNTY.

JOSEPH HALL.

FOR SENATORS.

OXFORD COUNTY.

JOSEPH TOBIN.

DANIEL BROWN.

YORK COUNTY.

CHARLES N. COGSWELL.

JABEZ BRADBURY.

SIMEON PEASE.

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

ALLEN H. COBB.

ASAPH HOWARD.

JOSIAH PEARCE.

JONATHAN SMITH.

LINCOLN COUNTY.

NATHANIEL GROTON.

SETH LARABEE.

JOHN MANNING.

JOHN M. FRYE.

PENOBSCOT COUNTY.

JOSEPH KELSEY.

JONATHAN P. ROGERS.

SOMERSET COUNTY.

RUFUS K. J. PORTER.

DRUMMOND FARNSWORTH.

WALDO COUNTY.

JOSEPH WILLIAMSON.

EBENEZER KNOWLTON.

WESTERN DISTRICT.

AMOS ALLEN.

EASTERN DISTRICT.

OTIS L. BRIDGES.

FOR COUNTY TREASURER.

Oxford—ALANSON MELLEN.

The principal reasons for the establishment of this paper and the objects of its publishers are set forth in the prospectus. That there are other considerations which have given rise to the ardent desire manifested by the democracy of this County for the publication of a paper here which shall speak their wishes and respond to their feelings, is not denied. We shall perhaps be compelled to use great boldness of speech. The times seem to require it. Whatever reluctance we may feel to enter upon so unpleasant a course, we shall not shrink from the discharge of the whole of what we understand to be our duty. When we last addressed the public in our editorial capacity, we were in the joyousness of victory, and in the anticipation of tranquility and triumph. We had just witnessed the rejection of the present Chief Magistrate of the nation by the suffrage of an overwhelming majority of the people. We exulted in the triumph of the political principles which we dear to us and for which we had fought through a long and bitter struggle. Nor was our success in our own State, a less decisive than in the country at large. We had nothing to fear but from our own strength. Our opponents' discomfiture by repeated defeats, relaxed the vigor of their open opposition and were compelled to acknowledge that public opinion was against them. In this hour of triumph and security we foresaw the dangers that were likely to follow, and our anticipations have not been disappointed. We are again called to the field of battle and fight all our enemies over again.

—if while fresh with the recent triumph we are again called upon to contend for victory, to whom do we owe it? Not to our enemies for then we could have borne it. But it is to those whom we had trusted and thought our own,—those who have stood with us shoulder to shoulder in times past,—with whom we have taken sweet counsel together, and by our united exertions have borne aloft the banner of democracy when assailed by Tories, Federalists, and their Swiss allies calling themselves national republicans. We will not depreciate their past principles or practice, in condemning and opposing their present conduct. Unless we misunderstand their new creed and the object they now have in view, they will need all they can claim or their friends ask for the past to redeem them from the disgrace of the present.

In this crisis then it becomes every man who is a democrat in principle not in profession merely—every one who has at heart the permanency of the party—who would save us from the tyranny of federalism or the slavery of an oligarchy to come forward, and quit themselves like men. It is useless to cry peace, when there is no peace. The choice is not left us if we were base enough to palter in an emergency like this. This corruption has been at work for some time. Its progress has been watched and its objects foreseen. Whatever may be the present consequences we are glad that the mask is at length thrown off, and the public are permitted to know what are the principles against which we have to contend, and they shall know if necessary, by whom advocated. Personal abuse we have always avoided. It shall not now defile our paper. We choose to attack principles and practices rather than persons. Circumstances may require names to be brought before the public—if so, we shall be careful to give utterance to nothing but what the public have an interest in knowing. We know that it has been thought and boasted by some that there are names potent enough to sanction any principles, and to silence every accusation. Perhaps it will be worth the while to try the experiment. The attempt is by no means a new one. During the present national administration we have been furnished with examples of how much personal popularity can do, when it gets itself in opposition to the will of the people—and how far past confidence in a man will induce the people to sustain him when he aims at personal aggrandizement or to divide the party to which he professes to belong. Calhoun, Ingham, Berrien, and others have made the experiment and have left their example as a warning to others. We hope they may profit by it.

Of the future we have no fears. Our ultimate success is certain. Though the federalists may rejoice in the prospect of success held out to them, by the new alliance—though some honest and well meaning men may be deceived by falsehood and misrepresentation, yet this cloud will soon pass away. We shall rise freer and stronger from the contest. The deception cannot last. The opposition contains in itself the means of its own destruction.

Among the numerous changes and inventions with which the present age abounds we have been favored with a new set of political principles. The inventors themselves appear to be a little suspicious of the practical value of what they are thus pressing upon the acceptance of the public, and therefore attempt to bespeak favor by giving an old name to their new theory. It was once considered a sound republican doctrine that the majority should rule, but now we are told that this rule must be reversed—that the minority are in the right—that they must be allowed to direct who shall be elected as candidates for office, and who are worthy of public confidence. Those who have heretofore practiced upon the good old rule—who have yielded their own personal preferences when a majority of their party were opposed to them, are at a loss to discover the benefit that is to result from the proposed change. Its practical operation is readily perceived. It is to destroy that party over which they cannot tyrannize. The opponents of the republican nominations, admit that this will be the result of the measures they are pursuing, if successful and they rejoice in the hope of being able to effect it. They admit that the opposition of the minority to the ascertained and expressed will of the majority, will if successful, break up the democratic party. They avow that they prefer this state of things to submission to the will of the majority, and that the triumph of federalism would be preferable to the adherence to the doctrine and principles of the democratic party if this is to lead to the elevation of men whom they dislike. These are the new doctrines which a few ambitious men are preaching to the yeomanry of this county, and they hope that they shall be able to array under this banner, seceders enough when united with the federal party to prevent the election of the Democratic candidates. We believe the hope is a vain one. That there are some disposed to pursue such a reckless course we do not deny. The late convention in this place affords some indication of the strength of this faction. We are informed that there was one man who did not vote in favor of the resolutions passed at that meeting. Before the meeting of the Convention it was understood that a few individuals were infatuated enough to suppose that they might pass resolutions disapproving the nomination made at Augusta. Let the people understand this thing and there is nothing to fear from the result. The democratic candidate is accused of uniting in times if the principles of Webster and Calhoun—of being at the same time a nullifier and a federalist. Those who support him are denounced as opponents of the present national administration. One whom the democracy of Cumberland County have trusted for years, and chosen for their Senator—our own democratic party in the Senate have for years selected to preside in their deliberations are now told to disavow confidence, totally unfit both on the score of talents and political principles to be supported as the candidate for Governor. When did this new light first break in upon them? Where is the evidence of treachery or deception which they adduce? Their own defeated ambition is the source of their opposition.

Another of the new principles advocated by the faction who are attempting to deceive the republican party, is this. That when a man has been once elected to office he is to be continued there until he chooses to resign—that the people have no right to charge their servants. This may be a very convenient doctrine for those who are in office, but the people will hardly sanction it. The federalists always loved to promise upon this principle but they were too sagacious to promise upon it. That hardihood was reserved for a new school of politicians who have made no money upon the doctrine, but who are now endeavoring to make it. They are the people are generous to excess. They would defend it. That hardihood was reserved for a new school of politicians who have made no money upon the doctrine, but who are now endeavoring to make it. They are the people are generous to excess. They would defend it.

Another of the new principles advocated by the faction who are attempting to deceive the republican party, is this. That when a man has been once elected to office he is to be continued there until he chooses to resign—that the people have no right to charge their servants. This may be a very convenient doctrine for those who are in office, but the people will hardly sanction it. The federalists always loved to promise upon this principle but they were too sagacious to promise upon it. That hardihood was reserved for a new school of politicians who have made no money upon the doctrine, but who are now endeavoring to make it. They are the people are generous to excess. They would defend it.

Another of the new principles advocated by the faction who are attempting to deceive the republican party, is this. That when a man has been once elected to office he is to be continued there until he chooses to resign—that the people have no right to charge their servants. This may be a very convenient doctrine for those who are in office, but the people will hardly sanction it. The federalists always loved to promise upon this principle but they were too sagacious to promise upon it. That hardihood was reserved for a new school of politicians who have made no money upon the doctrine, but who are now endeavoring to make it. They are the people are generous to excess. They would defend it.

Another of the new principles advocated by the faction who are attempting to deceive the republican party, is this. That when a man has been once elected to office he is to be continued there until he chooses to resign—that the people have no right to charge their servants. This may be a very convenient doctrine for those who are in office, but the people will hardly sanction it. The federalists always loved to promise upon this principle but they were too sagacious to promise upon it. That hardihood was reserved for a new school of politicians who have made no money upon the doctrine, but who are now endeavoring to make it. They are the people are generous to excess. They would defend it.

Another of the new principles advocated by the faction who are attempting to deceive the republican party, is this. That when a man has been once elected to office he is to be continued there until he chooses to resign—that the people have no right to charge their servants. This may be a very convenient doctrine for those who are in office, but the people will hardly sanction it. The federalists always loved to promise upon this principle but they were too sagacious to promise upon it. That hardihood was reserved for a new school of politicians who have made no money upon the doctrine, but who are now endeavoring to make it. They are the people are generous to excess. They would defend it.

For men thus selected and approving the measures thus prepared. But alas for the ingratitude of men. The people are so obstinate that they will think and act for themselves and sometimes even in opposition to their advisers and would be dictators.

Our old political opponents must pardon us for treating them with apparent neglect. In truth without the aid of their new allies they would hardly be able to keep up a sufficient show of hostility to make the political campaign interesting. Why cannot the whole opposition agree among themselves upon some short and at the same time descriptive name by which they would choose to be designated. We would suggest to them the word federal had they not manifested so much restiveness under its application heretofore. It is short and in our view pertinent but so much fault has been found with our using it heretofore, we now offer if they will furnish us with a name as convenient and as definite, we will adopt it in the room of the one which has so much annoyed them.

If there is any republican in this County who doubts the object and principles of those who have once acted with us are now attempting to destroy the party, let them enquire who are the most active and efficient in this business. And let them weigh the reasons offered for the course thus pursued. Carry in your own minds, into practical operation the principles on which this opposition is founded and see to what it will lead. There is no longer any harmony or unity of action among those who profess to have the same general objects in view. It is useless to call conventions to concentrate public opinion or select candidates. It is a most ridiculous farce for those who oppose the nomination already made, to call a convention as they have done for the purpose of making a new one. If they are all agreed as to what that new one shall be, there is no need of the meeting. If they are not, then according to the principle upon which they act the minority will not be bound by the doings of that convention. But perhaps it is not intended to make any other nomination. The object may be simply to strengthen the hands of the anti-Jackson party, and to prevent an election by the people. They may well play desperately who have nothing to lose.

We have not been furnished with a copy of the proceedings of the Democratic Convention held in this place last week, and our readers must be content with such information as we have derived from others.

Moses Mason Jr. of Bethel was nominated as a candidate for Congress from this Congressional District, and Joseph Tobin of Hartford and David Brown of Watford were selected as candidates for Senators from this County. Alanson Mellen was re-nominated for County Treasurer. We are informed that great unanimity prevailed among the members, and spirited resolutions were passed approving the nomination of the Hon. Robert P. Dunlap for Governor, and deprecating the suicidal policy of those who would sacrifice the interests of the whole to the mad ambition of the few. The candidates selected are from among the people—men who have been tried and trusted and found worthy of the confidence of their fellow citizens. At the polls in September the democracy of this County and district will sustain the selection made by their delegates.

A considerable portion of our paper, at present, must be devoted to politics, but we hope in a few weeks to be able to offer to our readers all that variety which is expected and desirable in a weekly paper. Being destitute of exchange papers, this number is not a fair specimen of what we intend our paper shall be. As our subscription increases our paper will improve, and we hope that both will be done so rapidly as to meet our own expectations and those of our readers. The following subscription papers are requested to return them well filled up as soon as may be.

[FOR THE DEMOCRAT.]

Mr. Editor: Among the silly falsehoods invented by a certain class of opposers to the election of Mr. Dunlap for Governor, is the story that he is a Hartford Convention federalist. It may be well enough to notice by whom this assertion is made. Not by the federalists, for they would hardly bring this forward as an objection; not by the great body of the democratic party, for they themselves nominated Mr. Dunlap and are supporting him as their candidate. We have it only from a few disaffected men, who till recently have gone with the democratic party; who for a series of years have enjoyed the honors and emoluments of office, who have become prosperous and wealthy from the honors and advantages conferred upon them, and who from an ever erring estimate of their own merits and importance, claim the right to control and direct the public will. These men find fault because the people by their delegates have dared to designate their own candidates for office, and now, with singular ingratitude, taking up arms against the very party, who heaped honors upon them, are attempting to destroy the hand which gave them bread.

It is a sufficient answer to the charge of federalism in Mr. Dunlap, that the democratic party, in the Senate of this State, in which he resides, have for years honored him with their confidence and a seat at the Senate table—that he has enjoyed the distinction of having been many times elected President of the Senate, a distinction conferred upon him by the united voice of the democratic Senators of the whole State, and that he received at the last Session of our Legislature the additional demonstration of the confidence and esteem of the democracy of this Legislature by being elected a Counselor for the ensuing year.

During all this period, amidst these numerous and varied demonstrations of public confidence in Mr. Dunlap, where did this charge of federalism so lately got up? Where were the men who now prefer the charge? They were not all Ministers Plenipotentiary, and absent from the State. They can not plead ignorance of what was going on, nor of the character of Mr. Dunlap. Nay, these same men, these only true, genuine, meritorious patriots, as they were or are, were then spending his praises, and professing to aid the cause of democracy and the people by assisting to promote him to office. We are told that Mr. Dunlap was once a federalist, and that he is therefore unworthy of public confidence. If it were true, these objectors know it in years ago as well as they know it now; and the objection comes, too, with an ill grace, from those who were themselves, at least once, once federalists. It has generally been deemed desirable, in all the reports of the life of a man, to supply a list of his associates, endeavor to convince him and to perform the benevolent service of directing him in the right course. We observe men of different views daily conversing about their different degrees of opinion, with an evident desire to enlighten each other and to correct existing errors. Thus, especially the case is regard to politics. And we are as it were to be a matter of regret, that a man

should abandon political heresies, that an opposer of the democratic party, by studying more deeply the nature and genius of our political institutions, and by ascertaining more accurately the principles and causes which are necessary to promote the public good, should discover the errors of early years, or of opinions taken up without sufficient examination and correct them?

But when, in fact, was Mr. Dunlap a federalist—a Hartford Convention federalist, as it is said? He was the youngest son of his father, was sent early to school and entered college in 1811, at that time a mere boy. He was graduated in Sept. 1815, the year after the close of the war, and probably then too young to vote. In what manner, therefore, Mr. Dunlap was connected with the Hartford Convention, it remains for the ingenuity of his opposers to point out. I believe he was not a member of that body, for I have never understood that the federalists sent minors there; and I also believe he did not originate that plot, for I have never understood that boys in college were the authors of it. If, however, certain talented personages, plenipotentiaries in the broad acceptance of the term, can control and reverse the order of nature, and make the old men of the Augusta and Cumberland Conventions mere youngsters, they can with equal ease accelerate the course of time, in such cases as suit them, and make Mr. Dunlap some five or ten years older than he is. In this way and by creating a few quite material and necessary facts, which as yet do not exist, they may make out Mr. Dunlap a real, true, blue, Hartford Convention federalist. CRITO.

## PENOBSCOT CONVENTION.

In pursuance of Public notice a fully attended Convention of the Democratic Republicans of the Eastern Senatorial District was held at the "Pembroke House," on Saturday the 3d inst. At 12 o'clock the meeting was called to order by Mr. M. Delesdernier, and Taft Comstock, of Lubec, was called to the Chair. H. D. BALCH, of Lubec, and L. F. WHEELER, of Eastport, were appointed Secretaries. Messrs. Delesdernier of Calais, O. N. Allen of Lubec, and E. Blackman of E. Machias, were appointed a committee to examine the credentials of the Delegates and to report the names of such as were duly elected.

The Committee attended to that duty and reported the following list of names: Eastport—S. S. Rawson, Henry Byram, L. F. Wheeler, N. M. Harris. Lubec—Oliver N. Allen, Taft Comstock, H. D. Balch. Whitling—Abajah Crane. East Machias—E. Blackman, J. Knox, Cyrus Folsom. Robbinston—M. Hastings, T. Sibley. Baring—Caleb Marston. Princeton—P. Carle. Calais—W. Delesdernier, A. Hinkley, James Ruggles. Alexander—Eben H. Ingalls. Blueville—John Harnel. Perry—J. H. Troy, Wm. Nutt. Pembroke—J. Farnsworth, L. Putnam. Isaac Hobart of Edmunds and E. F. Newall of Cooper were admitted to seats in the Convention.

It was voted that the sense of the meeting be taken by ballot as to the candidate for Senator.

It was moved by Mr. Farnsworth of Pembroke that a committee be appointed to receive, sort and count the votes, and Messrs. Delesdernier of Calais, and Rawson of Eastport were appointed said Committee.

Having attended to that duty, the Committee reported, that the whole number of votes thrown was 28  
Otis L. Bridges had 17  
A. G. Chandler had 10  
J. Farnsworth had 1  
It was then voted that the Convention proceed to ballot for candidate to be supported by the Democratic Republicans for Senator from this District.

The Committee reported that the whole number of votes was 25  
Necary for a choice 13  
Otis L. Bridges had 15  
Anson G. Chandler 10  
whereupon the following resolution was adopted unanimously—

Resolved, That we have full confidence in the talents, integrity and sound republican principles of OTIS L. BRIDGES, and that we will yield our united exertions to promote his election to the Senate of this State.

Messrs. Delesdernier of Calais, Allan of Lubec, and Rawson of Eastport, were appointed a Committee to report resolutions, and the Convention adjourned for fifteen minutes.

Met agreeably to adjournment and the Committee reported the following resolutions. Resolved, That the nomination, by the State Convention of the Hon. ROBERT P. DUNLAP as candidate for Governor, meets our full and cordial approbation, and we pledge our best exertions to promote his election.

Resolved, That we heartily approve of the nomination of the Hon. LEONARD JARVIS, by the Conventions in the Counties of Hancock and Washington, as a candidate for Representative to Congress from this District, and that we deprecate the course of such of our political associates as, in disregard of regular nominations, are attempting to destroy the union and break down the influence of the republican party, in alliance with our federal opponents, who seek for conquest through division in our ranks.

Resolved, That we highly appreciate the past services of the Hon. LEONARD JARVIS, and confiding implicitly in his integrity, wisdom and uprightness as a politician, and his acknowledged talents which have placed him among the first in the Maine delegation, we will, if he is elected, exert our efforts to secure his election, such a project, nothing to commend, and much to admire.

Resolved, That the nomination of the Hon. SAMUEL A. MORSE, as a candidate for

County Treasurer, by the late County Convention, has our decided approbation and shall receive our cordial support.

On motion of Mr. Blackman, of East Machias, it was voted to adopt the resolutions separately.

The first was accepted without division, and the second also after some little discussion.

On the acceptance of the third resolution, Mr. Farnsworth of Pembroke, moved to strike out the concluding words "we will unitedly exert our efforts to secure his election," which being negatived, Mr. Byram of Eastport called for the yeas and nays on the final passage of the resolution.—They were as follows:—

Ayes.—Rawson, Byram, Wheeler, Harris, Allen, Comstock, Balch, Crane, Hastings, Sibley, Marston, Delesdernier, Hinkley, Ruggles, Ingalls, Harnel, Nutt, Putnam, Hobart, and Newell.—20.

Nays.—Blackman, Knox, Folsom, Carle.

The fourth and fifth resolutions were adopted without division.

On motion of Mr. Delesdernier, voted, that the proceedings of this Convention, signed by the Chairman and Secretaries, be published in the Eastern Democrat, and all other Democratic papers in the State.

TAFT COMSTOCK, Chairman.

H. D. BALCH, } Secretaries.  
L. F. WHEELER, }

From the Eastern Argus.

LINCOLN MONUMENT.

To say that the memory of ENOCH LINCOLN is held in sacred remembrance by a large majority of the people of this State, would only be giving utterance to an acknowledged truism. By all parties, by all classes of our citizens, his name is venerated. While he lived, there were many doubtless who differ from him on questions both in politics and religion, but the grave has closed over these differences; and we believe all, or very nearly all, our citizens, would rejoice to do honor to the name of him, who did so much honor to the State. It is in accordance with the public feeling, that a number of gentlemen, during the last winter, procured the passage of the following Resolves:—Resolved for erecting a monument to the late Governor Lincoln, approved March 4, 1833. Whereas Albin K. Parris, William King, Daniel Cony Benjamin Vaughan, Prentiss Mellen, John K. Smith, with other citizens of Maine; their associates, have applied for authority to erect a suitable monument over the remains of the late Governor Lincoln—

Resolved, That the aforesaid Albin K. Parris, William King, Daniel Cony, Benjamin Vaughan, Prentiss Mellen, John K. Smith and their associates be authorized to erect a suitable monument over the remains of the late Governor Lincoln—at their expense.

Under this resolve a meeting was held at the Court House in Augusta last spring, when Albin K. Parris was chosen Chairman and Henry W. Fuller, Jr. Secretary, and the following Resolutions were passed.

Resolved, That all persons who shall subscribe and pay ONE DOLLAR for the purposes of said resolve, shall be considered associates.

Resolved further, That no person shall be permitted to contribute in money more than one dollar for the object of said Resolve.

A committee was appointed in each County to obtain subscriptions, and funds according to the two last Resolves, and the names of all persons who become associates, are to be transcribed into the books of the association—and be deposited in the office of the Secretary of State.

The following gentlemen are appointed a committee to receive the names and subscriptions of members to the association in the County of Cumberland.

Abner B. Thompson, George W. Pierce, Joseph E. Foxworth, John Neal.

One of the People.

The Committee for the purpose mentioned above, in the County of Oxford, are Hon. Judah Dana, Wm. K. Potter and Joseph G. Cole Esqrs.

From the Eastern Argus.

THE MEMORY OF ENOCH LINCOLN.

Our readers will find, in another part of our paper to day, a communication giving a brief account of the Lincoln Monument Association, and the measures proposed for obtaining subscriptions to accomplish the object of the Society. We are happy to give to the scheme the considerable aid of our hearty approbation; and shall deem it a privilege to become a member of the Association on the terms proposed. The rule that "no one shall be allowed to contribute more than one dollar," strikes us as peculiarly happy and judicious. We would not have a rich man engross the honor of erecting a monument over the remains of Lincoln. His fame belongs to the people of our State, and at their hands should his memory receive this tribute.

We are not among the number of those who delight in funeral pageants; still less are we in favor of any governmental interference for the erection of splendid mausoleums for our departed great men. But, surely, when a grateful people, moved by the simple impulse of their own good feelings, choose to erect some suitable memorial in testimony of the esteem in which they hold a distinguished public servant among the first in the Maine delegation, we will, if he is elected, exert our efforts to secure his election, such a project, nothing to commend, and much to admire.

In the honors we bestow upon a great man, there is too often mingled somewhat of the base alloy of selfishness. We praise the man for his great qualities, for his great services, for his great achievements, and we forget that he was a man.



Conven- shall re- Machi- s separ- tion, and solution, to strike- tedly ex- called for e of the Harris, Sigs- Ruggles, part, and n, Carle. re adopt- ed, that ned by ublished in democr- rman.

second to flattery and man worship, when the object of our adulation is yet among us with the power to reward. But it is far otherwise in the respect which we pay to the departed. In this there is nothing selfish, degrading or base, for it is generous and without the hope of reward. The dead whose life is the theme of our eulogium cannot look up through the cloud beneath which his form lies mouldering to give us, in return, so much as a smile for praises; and as we rear with disinterested and holy zeal the monumental pile over the spot where he reposes, no voice of thankfulness comes up from the silent grave. We repeat it, that reverence for the departed good is a just and holy feeling of our nature, purifying and exalting the heart from which it flows. On all proper occasions, then, we should indulge in it, and cherish its exercise. It wakes within us something of the lofty moral spirit of the Platonist, who smitten with the love of abstract virtue, bowed to worship the pure, disembodied genius of excellence.

This is not all. Monuments to departed worth are among the noblest incentives to virtue. They abound in the free States of antiquity. The inventive and elegant Greeks lavished the exhaustless stores of their exquisite art in beautifying the cemeteries of their illustrious dead. Thémistocles could not sleep. It was the trophies of Miltiades that fired with restless ambition his youthful breast. Along the Appian way the youth of Rome imbibed the love of freedom and caught a spirit of patriotism as they contemplated the columns, obelisks, and pyramids which contained the ashes of the heroes of the republic. Why should we reject such useful lessons? So long as their erection is confined to the gratitude of the people in their individual capacities, there is little danger that such monuments will be perverted from the noble ends for which alone they should be raised. None will say that Enrich Lincoln's memory does not deserve a monument from the people of Maine. Our State was the glory of his noble heart. He labored to make the features of her moral character correspond to the majestic mould in which nature has cast physical lineaments. In every thing that concerned her dignity, rights, and honor, Lincoln was proud and jealous as a lover. Would to Heaven there was more of his lofty and elevating spirit abiding among us; and feign would we hope that this effort to pay a tribute of respect to his memory, might awaken in the minds of our Young Men, at least, some new aspirations to emulate the noble traits of his public character. As they inscribe their names on the records of the association, the act should raise a throb of admiration for those manly and patriotic virtues to honor which the association is formed. Above all should it bring up in warm remembrance the unwavering, incorruptible, and gallant devotion which Lincoln maintained toward our State.

From the Portland Advertiser.  
LINCOLN MONUMENT.

We are glad to learn that measures are in motion for a Monument to Gov. LINCOLN. It is time it was attended to. While our local pride is roused in this place for the building of a City Hotel, it is well that public feeling should be awakened where is your Monument to your Gov. Lincoln? He was the man for the occasion. He was ready for it, and equal to it. He was emphatically the Governor of the State. He was the State itself personified. His heart and soul were in it. He died in office. He was buried in the public ground with State ceremonial. His remains are embedded in the Capitol. The deposit is not private: it is strictly the property of the State. He is the first of that race, of certainly not ordinary or inferior men, that have been raised to high trust and eminence since the independence of Maine; who can add to the general title of merit the mournful claim of being no more. If any man among us has deserved not to go down among the unhonored dead, and to have his memory—if that were possible—conveyed to oblivion—it is he. It is for zeal and services such as his that statues have been erected. The decree of public sentiment, which raises a monument to his memory, shall be ratified by posterity. But the work should not be left to them.

Without admitting the reproach that republics are always ungovernable, it cannot be denied that republicans are frequently jealous of expenditures from the public treasury for purposes not plainly pointed out in the written text of the constitution, and which may be converted into precedents for the most prodigal abuses. There are those who would freely subscribe their ten or even a hundred dollars, for so noble an object as the present, out of their own pockets, who would not suffer a cent to be taken from the public purse. Such a tribute to this ought not to be the cold and dry product of taxation. It had better be the free will offering of freemen than a forced assessment according to the mere ratio of property. It is not a thing to be carried through a Legislature—but one that should be carried by the hands and acclamation of their constituents!

Again; this is an object to which all who stand together in the relation of fellow citizens, would like to contribute as equally as in their power. This is the true representative feeling; and principle of the community. The ratio, in these things, is one, not of property, but of persons. Every man carries his vote—and every man should carry his money alike. All contribute to the same proportion to the support of their minister. Every citizen has an equal share in the honor of the State, and the name of its illustrious chief. All therefore should have the privilege of contributing to an object of this kind as equally as possible; and for this purpose the amount of subscription should be fixed

at a certain limit, which no one should be permitted to exceed. The restriction to a moderate sum, which is within the reasonable convenience of most, affords the greatest chance of contribution to all, is calculated to afford universal satisfaction. On the present project, we understand that no one shall be allowed to go beyond one dollar. This is judicious, and well considered in every respect. It will at once give the greatest amount, and will enable almost every one in the community who shall see the columns ascend, to say with just and honest pride, "I gave as much to this object, as any man."

This is well—it is keeping with the nature of the object, and the character of the patriot to whom it is to be erected. We have no room for details to day—except to state that the project was provided for by a Resolve of the last Legislature, empowering the late Governors, King and Parris, Chief Justice Mellen and Gen. John K. Smith, the Hon. Daniel Cony and Benj. Vaughan, Esq. with their associates to carry it into effect upon the plan proposed. We learn that a meeting of the associates was held at Augusta during the late session of the Supreme Court, Judge PARRIS in the Chair, at which arrangements were made for executing the act and opening the subscription for the monument.

Let it rise then, say we with all our hearts—though it is no original saying of ours—let it rise, until it shall greet the first golden beams of the morning—and "the last ray of evening shall linger and play on its summit."

#### COUNTY CONVENTION.

Agreeable to public notice the Democratic Republicans of Lincoln County assembled at the Court house, in Wiscasset, on the 1st inst. at 11 o'clock A. M. The meeting was called to order by Albert Smith, Esq. of Nobleboro', and Gen. Joseph Sewall of Bath was appointed chairman. Samuel Holbrook of Wiscasset and Nehemiah Boynton, of St. George were chosen Secretaries.

On Motion Voted that the Convention be opened by prayer, and on invitation, the Rev. Mr. White addressed the throne of grace in an appropriate and fervent manner for the divine blessing to attend our country and the delegates convened.

Voted, that a committee of three be appointed to ascertain the number of towns represented and the number of delegates, who attended to their duty and reported.

Voted, that a Committee consisting of one from each town in the county, be appointed to nominate four Senators, to be supported at the ensuing election.

Voted, That a committee of one from each town in this Congressional district be appointed to nominate a candidate for member to the 23d Congress.

Voted, That Messrs. Isaac W. Page, of Wiscasset, H. C. Lovell of Thomaston, Amos Hodgson, of Warren, Marshal Smith of Boothbay, and Andrew Heath, of Bath be a committee to draft Resolutions to present to this convention.

Voted, to have a recess of one hour. At the hour of adjournment, the Committee appointed for the purpose of nominating Senators reported the names of:

NATHANIEL GROTON, of Bath,  
SETH LABAREE, of Whitefield,  
JOHN MANNING, of Waldoboro',  
JOHN M. FRYE, of Lewiston,

which report was unanimously accepted. The Committee from the Congressional District reported, that they had agreed to nominate Hon. EDWARD KAVANAUGH,

as a candidate for member of Congress, which The committee for drafting resolutions reported the following, which passed without discussion.

Resolved, that we deem it our privilege as well as duty, to acknowledge our dependence upon the Almighty ruler of Nations, and that we are permitted to seek from Him, both for ourselves and for posterity the continuance of our inextinguishable, civil, political and religious liberties.

Resolved, that the highly auspicious character of our domestic and foreign relations, and the unexampled prosperity and happiness of our proud Republic are eminently adapted to excite in us an ardent attachment to our national rulers, and to impart to us high satisfaction for the support we have rendered the administration of the government, which in times of peril and alarm, and in the midst of a violent and vindictive opposition, required the aid of steadfast and fearless friends.

Resolved, that we consider our liberties and rights secure, while the constitution interpreted by democratic statesmen, and the government administered by our present, able and efficient National Executive, and believe that they will continue secure, while democracy is triumphant, and the welfare and the happiness of the people consulted, regardless of the interference and menaces of the aristocracy; and fearless of the entire force of the opposition.

Resolved, that we approve of the open, decided, and patriotic measures of President Andrew Jackson in opposing the mischievous doctrines of nullification, and his prompt and efficient support of the constitution of the States.

Resolved, that we most cordially approve of the political course of Martin Van Buren—and that we regard him as an able, discreet, and high minded politician—a patriotic statesman—and as most fully entitled to the entire confidence and support of the Democratic party of the State and Nation.

Resolved, that we deem it a primary right to assemble peaceably for the purpose of selecting candidates for our public offices, and when selected to meet and give to them our voluntary

suffrages—that the people are bound to no individual in the exercise of the elective franchise—that they have an undoubted right to change their rulers at any time, and if those whom they have brought forward to fill public offices, are suffered to remain in office during one term only, the injury, if any to the incumbent is attributable to him only, he having the sole and only right of acceptance of our refusal.

Resolved, that in view of the preceding resolution we heartily and cheerfully approve of the doings of the State Convention held on the 26th of June last and notwithstanding we have given our support during four years past for another individual for Governor, still we cannot discover any reason why we should continue to him our support; and inasmuch as it is the usage of the democratic party to select candidates for public offices, through delegates acting in convention, we will cordially and zealously unite in the support of the Hon. Robert P. Dunlap, and will use all fair and honorable means to promote his election to the gubernatorial chair.

Resolved, that we cordially approve of the nomination of Nathaniel Groton, Seth Labaree, John Manning, and John M. Frye, as candidates from this county to represent its interest in the Senate of this State at the next session of the Legislature, and that we will use all fair and honorable exertions to ensure their election.

Resolved, that we highly approve of the conduct, and course of our late Representative to Congress and believe that the valuable interests of this Congressional District could be placed in no better or safer hands than those to which they have been confided, and that it is no less our interest than the gratification of our feelings to continue to him our support for the office he has so ably filled; and we cordially approve of his nomination to that office for the next Congress of the U. States and will use all fair and honorable means to promote his election.

Voted that the proceedings of this Convention be signed by the Chairman and Secretaries and published in the Democratic papers of this County and such other Democratic papers as see proper to copy the same.

JOSEPH SEWALL, Chairman.  
SAMUEL HOLBROOK,  
NEHEMIAH BOYNTON, Secretaries.

From the Thomaston Journal.

We invite the attention of our readers to the following communication; it is from one who has the best opportunities for knowing the truth of what he states and we doubt not that he is entirely correct; let those in this quarter, if any such there are, who have been solicited to oppose Mr. Dunlap and throw their votes for Mr. Smith, reflect whether by such a course, while they lend themselves to distract and break up their party, they are not also really injuring instead of benefiting Gov. Smith. He stands or falls with his party and those who help to break down the party are at the same time helping to destroy the character of the Governor.

Mr. Editor—It is industriously circulated by a certain set of political men who profess to belong to the Democratic Party the nomination of Mr. Dunlap was an act of great injustice to Gov. Smith, and that he is an abused man and has been ungenerously cast off by his political friends.

The same is repeated over and over again by a newspaper which, while it bears a Republican cognomen and claims to be a co-worker in the cause of Democracy, is the mouth-piece of all the disappointed desperate spirits in the state, who have no hope except in the revolution and ruin of the party to which they have hitherto belonged. This insignificant faction professing so devoted a friendship for Governor Smith and pretending to be actuated by such a high sense of honor and justice, are themselves the greatest, and I believe I may add, the only real enemies of the Governor in the Republican Party; it is those men who are doing him a real injury by misrepresenting his sentiments and feelings upon the subject of the nomination and endeavoring to make a political hobby-horse of him to ride into character and popularity upon; they set themselves up as the keepers of Governor Smith's honor and the promulgators of his opinions; they claim to know more of them than he knows, and to be better acquainted with his interests and the best means of promoting them than he is himself.

Now the truth is Governor Smith has never authorized the complaints that have been made and are still being made in his name, and what is more, there is the best reason for believing that he is very far from being well pleased with them; towards Mr. Dunlap personally and politically, it is believed, he entertains the most friendly feelings; the nomination meets his hearty approbation, and he would now say to any and all who might feel disposed to honor him with their votes that they would better evince their friendship and do him a greater service by supporting the man who had been regularly and properly selected to take his place. Governor Smith, unless the writer of this article is grossly misinformed and deceived, neither feels himself abandoned or in any manner treated with harshness or injustice, on the contrary he cheerfully acquiesces in the determination of his party and is willing to trust to the justice and generosity of friends who have sustained him too long and given him too many proofs of their constancy to be now doubted or disturbed. Such are the sentiments of our present Chief Magistrate at this time; how different from what they are industriously and pertinaciously represented to be; one would be led to believe from the whispering of those who set themselves up as the exclusive expounders

of his sentiments, that he was in the worst possible humor with his friends and his party; no such thing! I those who make such assertions know it is not so; they cannot be ignorant of the cordial approval given by the great body of the Democratic Party in every part of the State to the nomination of Mr. Dunlap. Let the organ of this disorganizing Junta publish the letters received from their own friends in the County of Washington (with a single exception) and from every other part of the State publish genuine ones not spurious, manufactured for the occasion—and it will be abundantly apparent that their course is pointedly and entirely condemned by even their own friends; let them publish if they dare, a letter from Gov. Smith himself, complaining of the injustice done him by the unauthorized use they have presumed to make of his name and the false representations that have been sent to the public in relation to himself and his sentiments and feelings, and the public will see whether it is the Governor who is dissatisfied or a set of gentlemen who hope to gain something and create a little trouble and difficulty in the Republican Party by dishonest and fraudulent misrepresentations in this matter.

#### ONE WHO KNOWS.

##### THE CHOLERA.

CINCINNATI.—Deaths by Cholera at Cincinnati on the 1st inst. 12. Deaths by all diseases during the week ending 31st July, 122; of which about 70 were by cholera. Among the deaths are those of Dr. Jesse Smith and Dr. J. L. Dorsey.

St. Louis, Mo.—The St. Louis Republican of July 23d says the health of that city, as regards cholera, is visibly improving. Unfortunately, however, adds that paper, "we have here as well as in Philadelphia, green fruit, green corn, green cucumbers, and—green horns in abundance to eat them. While this is the case, sickness must prevail."

St. Charles.—The same paper mentions that the cholera has taken off some excellent citizens of St. Charles, and gives a list of those who have died there within the last ten days:—Mr. Osborn Knott, Rev. Mr. Durfee, Mr. Stuart, Mrs. Lilly, consort of John Lilly, Jr., P. M., Miss Kelley, Mr. Williams, Mrs. Mudgett, aged 70 years, Mrs. C. C. Mudgett, Mr. Woods. The Cholera has prevailed very malignantly at Portage des Sioux, a French village in St. Charles county.

SALEM, (Indiana).—The last number of the Salem (Indiana) Annotator is clothed in the habiliments of mourning on account of the decease of its senior editor, John Allen by cholera. He served his apprenticeship in the old Village Register office at West Union, several years ago, and shortly after emigrated to Indiana. He was much esteemed by all who knew him.

VANDALIA, Illinois, July 25.—We are informed by a gentleman directly from Edwardsville, that Gov. N. Edwards died of cholera, at his residence in Belleville, the 20 inst.

CHOLERA.—The hope but lately indulged of the entire disappearance of cholera from the state seems not to be realized. The disease still lingers among us, and though its progress is not rapid, we hear of deaths almost daily. It has again broken out at Carrollton in such malignancy as to suspend all business and clothe the town in gloom. At last accounts the progress of the disease was unabated—there had been several deaths.

GALENA.—The Galenian of the 12th inst. remarks: "Since the 7th ult., the cholera has taken from our little village between 30 and 40 persons. There have been no cases in this town or immediate vicinity during the last 8 or 10 days. We have great reason to believe it has spent its fury here."

Diet for the Season.—The consulting city physicians of the City of Boston (Messrs. Warren, Shurtleff, Hayward, Randall, and Shattuck) have addressed a letter to the Mayor, in which they caution the citizens against unripe fruit and uncooked vegetables, but express their opinion that "ripe fruits and wholesome vegetables, used with moderation, constitutes a most salutary kind of food at this period of the year."

POISON FROM NEW HONEY. A son of nine, and a daughter of six years, only children of Samuel York, of Farmington, Mass. died a few days since, in consequence of eating new honey. They lived about thirty-six hours. It is, perhaps, not generally known, (says the Kennebec Journal) that honey recently gathered by bees at a certain season of the year, from the flowers of some poisonous plants, possesses their deleterious qualities, in a highly concentrated state, when fresh, and may prove fatal if taken in sufficient quantity. It has been ascertained that the poisonous effects of some plants, as for instance the Lambkill, so called, depend upon a certain agent, named by chemists Prussic Acid. It is also found that this Acid very soon loses its hurtful properties by decomposition; so that honey containing such an agent at first, would of itself become pure in a short time, being suffered to remain undisturbed. Occurrences of death from this cause, are, no doubt, exceedingly rare.

Locust Trees.—Among the forest trees attempted to be cultivated in this vicinity, is the Locust Tree. It is valued as strong, durable timber, is of rapid growth, and has a rich and beautiful foliage. But the great difficulty in rearing this tree, is the ravages of the insect called the Borer. It attacks the tree while young, upon the outside of the bark, penetrates into the trunk, and perforates it in every direction. It then is subject to be broken by the wind, and will not remain sound and uninjured but a short time after the worm has insinuated

itself into its vitals. A handsome young shade tree, about twenty feet in height, standing in front of the Court House in this town, was broken down by the wind during the shower on Sunday. On examining it, the borer was found to have perforated it in every direction, and one of them was detected in following his villainous pursuits. The appearance of this insect is much like that of a small earwig, so called, destitute of wings, but liberally supplied with legs and strong teeth. It is remarked, that in groves of Locust trees, only those on the outside of it are attacked by the insect, implying that light and heat are necessary to sustain it. A slight covering of some kind, then, upon the outside of the tree while young, might save it from all these destructive injuries.

[New York Working Mens Advocate.]

A finback whale of the largest class has been seen off Whitehead light by the schr. Experiment, bound from Salem to Northport, Maine, which ran upon the rocks near the light, and after floundering some time slipped off and came close to the schooner. The whale was evidently much agitated and threw himself out of water as he approached the schooner, not a little to the fright of a lad at her bows, who thought he was about to be swallowed up. The whale gave the vessel a sensible shock in passing her.

Fire.—The Paint-Shop and Furniture Warehouse of Meservey and Longfellow, in this town was destroyed by fire, on Thursday last. The occupants were making Japan, when a y some unknown casualty, the substance took fire, and immediately filled the whole room with flame, so that they had barely time to escape with their lives. Nothing was saved from the shop: The store of Wm. B. Reed, at a few feet distance, was also much injured, the roof being mostly burned off, and one wall nearly consumed. Goods nearly all saved.—Whole loss about \$4000. Through the efficiency of the new fire Engines, property was saved in this single instance, nearly or quite equal to their cost.—Bangor Rep.

Riot. A number of blacks who had been at a ball the night before last, conducted themselves in such a disorderly manner while passing up Broadway between two and three o'clock in the morning, that it became necessary for the watch to interfere. Some of the most riotous and disorderly were conducted to the watch-house, and ordered by the magistrates in the morning to find bail for their good behaviour.—[N. Y. Enquirer.]

#### DIED.

In Canton, 3d inst. Mr. Jacob Lothrop aged about 73 years, a Revolutionary pensioner.

At a Court of Probate holden at Fryeburg within and for the County of Oxford, on the sixth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three. ON the petition of Andrew McMillan, administrator of the estate of John Colby late of Fryeburg in said County, yeoman, deceased, representing that the personal estate of said deceased is not sufficient to pay the just debts which he owed at the time of his death by the sum of two hundred seventy-seven dollars and thirty cents, and praying for a license to sell and convey so much of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary for the payment of said debts and incidental charges:

Ordered, That the petitioner give notice to the heirs of said deceased and to all persons interested in said estate, by causing a copy of this order to be published in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, in said County, three weeks successively, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris in said County of Oxford on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petition should not be granted.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

Copv Attes: JOSEPH G. COLB, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterville within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three: REUEL WASHBURN Administrator of the estate of Davis Washburn, late of Livermore in said County, Esquire, deceased, having presented his first account of administration of the estate of said deceased and also his own private account against said estate—

Ordered, That the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Livermore in said county, on the nineteenth day of September next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

A true Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLB, Register.

At a Court of Probate held at Waterville within and for the County of Oxford, on the fifth day of August in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and thirty-three. LEVI HUBBARD and SAMUEL STEPHENS Executors of the last Will and Testament of Lemuel Jackson late of Paris, in said County, deceased, having presented their sixth account of administration of the estate of said deceased—

Ordered, That the said Executors give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat printed at Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at Paris, in said County, on the third Tuesday of October next at ten o'clock in the forenoon, and shew cause, if any they have, why the same should not be allowed.

STEPHEN EMERY, Judge.

A true Copy, Attest: JOSEPH G. COLB, Register.

#### CAUTION.

WHEREAS, a young man by the name of STEPHEN YOGG has been in my employ about three months, and got in debt to me about \$50, and to others about the same amount, and on the night of the 13th of August left my house and I do suppose he broke open my shop and took therefrom to a small amount—and I understand he is up to such tricks—therefore, I would caution Shoe-Makers in particular to be on the lookout. He says he is a native of Buxton in this State, he is about 6 feet high, thick set, light complexioned person, about 20 years of age and appears very well. JOHN MATCH.

Lewiston, August 16, 1837. "3w1"

#### One cent Reward!

RAN away from the subscriber an indebted apprentice named Lucius Cole. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting him as they would avoid the penalties of the law; such case provided. The above reward will be paid to any one who will turn said Lucius to JOHN DANIELS Jr., Paris August 18, 1833.



